

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IV.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1889.

No. 32.

Business Directory.

QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
McIntosh Bros., Proprietors.
LELAND HOUSE,
Love & Raymond, Proprietors.
S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.
J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.
G. H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in Flour and Feed, Furniture, etc.
W. M. BRYDON,
Chemist and Druggist.
P. E. DURST,
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
FRANK AMAS,
Agent for Royal Sovereign Co., Orleans taken for any price of silverware and delivered at lowest prices.
W. H. BELL,
Wholesale and Retail Butcher, Dealer in Fresh and Cured Meat, Sausage, etc.
A. MCKENZIE,
Baker, Dealer in Flour, Confectionery, etc.
J. G. MCKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor.
JAMES WEIDMAN,
Book and Job Printer and Publisher.
J. B. MILLIKEN & CO.,
Harness and Saddlery.
S. H. COLLINS,
Boots and Shoes.
D. H. MCILLAN, & BRO.,
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.
J. A. COWAN,
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Stn.
H. A. AXFORD,
Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co., Complete farmers outfits always on hand.
A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.
THOMSON & NELSON,
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.
J. H. MACCAUL,
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.
A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.
J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor, Builder, etc.
J. BURGHALL & SONS,
Builders & Contractors.
LEESON & SCOTT,
Prime Albert Mail Stage line leaves Qu'Appelle every Tuesday morning.
R. JOHNSTON,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.
J. DOOLITTLE,
Dealer in Bricks.
J. MCKEWEN,
General Blacksmith.
FRANK MARWOOD,
General Blacksmith.
J. C. PRICE,
Carriage and Wagon Maker.
CANADA N. W. LAND CO.,
Leslie Gordon, Agent.
J. R. BUNN,
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining, Brickwork, Stonework, etc.
E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Organs and Sewing Machines.
ESLIE GORDON,
Advocate, Notary Public, Conveyancer, COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.
Agent for Canada North West Land Co. and Qu'Appelle Town Site.
Fire & Life Insurance, Money to Lend, QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.
R. DUNDAS STRONG, B. A.,
LAW OF SUPREMACY COURT, ENGLAND, NOTARY PUBLIC, Advocate for North West Territories, Solicitor, &c.
Money to Lend, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance effected.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.
W. SYME REDPATH,
Advocate, Notary Public, Issuer of Marriage Licenses AND INSURANCE AGENT. Box 42.
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.
G. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER For the North West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at any office, or at the Auctioneers Office.
QU'APPELLE.
W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S., The North-West.

DENTAL SURGEON.
QU'APPELLE.
OFFICE on Main street, Qu'Appelle.

REGINA.

DAWSON, DOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N.W.T.



Public Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to order that sittings of the Supreme Court for the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following:

REGINA.

The Third Tuesday in the months of March, June and December in each and every year.

MOOSE JAW.

The Second Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

SWIFT CURRENT.

The Third Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

QU'APPELLE STATION.

The First Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

FORT QU'APPELLE.

The First Tuesday in the month of May and November in each and every year.

By Command.

R. B. GORDON,
Lieutenant Governor's Office, Regina, N.W.T.,
Tuesday, 27th April, 1889.



NOTICE.

Weights and Measures.

TRADERS, Manufacturers, and owners of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines generally, are especially requested to read carefully the following instructions and act accordingly:

1. The Weights and Measures Act provides for a regular annual inspection of all Weights and Measures used for trade purposes, as well as for irregular inspection of the same, which may be made at any time when deemed necessary by the Inspector, and it also imposes a heavy penalty on any trader or other person who wilfully obstructs or impedes an Inspector or Assistant Inspector in the performance of his duty under said Act, or who refuses to produce the whole of his Weights and Measures for inspection when called upon to do so by an Inspector or Officer.

2. Every trader, manufacturer and owner of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines, when paying money to Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Measures for verification fees, is entitled to, and is especially requested to demand from the officer who makes the inspection, an official certificate (Form No. 6) with the words "Original for the Trader," printed at the head thereof properly filled out and stamped and also at the same time to carefully ascertain whether or not the stamp attached to such certificate represents exactly in value, the amount of cash paid. Traders are requested to bear in mind that certificates of verification are valid for one year, and in order to secure the safe keeping of them, it would be advisable to place them in their places of business in the manner in which ordinary business certificates are done, for it must be distinctly understood that all traders who are unable to produce their properly stamped certificates, when asked to do so by an Inspector or Assistant Inspector, may, in all probability, have to pay over again their verification fees.

3. Owners or holders of these official certificates are especially requested to keep them carefully for two years, and in order to secure the safe keeping of them, it would be advisable to place them in their places of business in the manner in which ordinary business certificates are done, for it must be distinctly understood that all traders who are unable to produce their properly stamped certificates, when asked to do so by an Inspector or Assistant Inspector, may, in all probability, have to pay over again their verification fees.

E. MIALS,

Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, April 15th, 1889.

Sale of Farm Lands

AND TOWN PROPERTY.

In Assiniboia, N.W.T.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Now offered for the disposal of the above.

Owners wishing to Realize

Are requested to send full particulars of property with lowest selling prices to

C. E. CLIFF,

Or **R. DUNDAS STRONG,** Advocate,
Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.

News Culled for The Progress by our own correspondents.

INDIAN HEAD.

—A large company attended the funeral of Mr. Hastings' youngest son on Sunday last.

—Mr. W. R. Boyd is rejoicing over the addition to his family which arrived on Saturday. The arrival is a daughter.

—The splendid rains have worked wonders. Farmers have mostly suspended work to look at the crops growing.

—A meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association will be held at the Commercial Hotel on Saturday next to elect delegates for the Convention to be held at Broadway on the 13th inst.

—The sports of this town had a great time on last Monday afternoon. An impromptu race was got up between Jno. Wright's "Broncho," McLean's "Tender," and Quigley's colt, "Sunny South." The distance was half mile dash in the straight.

In the first heat the ex-councillor's colt made the running against the Broncho and won cleverly with the renowned jockey Scott up. In the 2nd heat the Broncho failed to get away and Tender and Sunny South

raced home in fine style, Tender winning—but ask it gently, did the crack Bob do his best or did he pull? The third heat was the climax both for racing and fun. The three horses got away to a splendid start and ran in record time, Sunny South winning, Broncho second.

It was noticed that the ex-C's colt had a fresh jockey up. The fine science of jockeyship was left at the starting post and the rule of "Get there first" was faithfully carried out. A good amount of money changed hands over the event. Intending patrons of the Regina races will do well to invest on any of above horses should they be in the running as the time made was great. It was carefully kept secret only to the "elect," as great hopes are centered in these promising horses.

NIMROD.

—Wonder if the building committee received any tenders on the town hall yet?

—Regular communication of Indian Head Mesonic Lodge on Monday, the 10th inst.

—Buildings on the experimental farm is progressing rapidly, the frame of the large barn was erected on Tuesday.

—Pleased to learn Mr. Geo. H. Gamble is recovering from injuries received with a horse while employed on Experimental Farm. George came off second best.

—The following shows the standing of the pupils in their respective classes during the month of May:

FOURTH CLASS (SEN.)—1st, Rebecca Fleming; 2nd, Hattie Dynes; 3rd, Wm. Fleming; 4th, John S. Fleming; 5th, Mary Fleming; 6th, Stuart Fleming; 7th, Barbara McDonald; 8th, Donald Laidlaw.

THIRD CLASS (SEN.)—1st, Rebecca Fleming; 2nd, Hattie Dynes; 3rd, Wm. Fleming; 4th, John S. Fleming; 5th, Mary Fleming; 6th, Stuart Fleming; 7th, Barbara McDonald; 8th, Donald Laidlaw.

THIRD CLASS (JRS.)—1st, Talmage Dynes; 2nd, Maud Aldred; 3rd, Wesley Dynes; 4th, Jas. Laidlaw; 5th, Thos. Fleming; 6th, John Laidlaw; 7th, John Aldred.

Average attendance during the month, 27.

J. F. M.

BALGONIE.

We have had a few good showers lately, which has done a lot of good to crops.

—We were favored with a visit from Mr. Mellison, treasurer of the C. A. C. & company. He came to pay up men on the farm.

—The contractors for the fence on the C. A. C. & company's ranch have given up their contract, not being able to fulfil it. Some of the men engaged on the fencing outfit were left in a pretty fix, not having more than enough to take them back to Winnipeg.

MEDICINE HAT.

—A shocking accident occurred last Saturday on the bridge over the Saskatchewan at this place. As the Atlantic express was getting under headway assisted from the rear by a second engine, the engineer on the rear engine observed a man lying on the track about the centre of the bridge. The train was immediately stopped and the rear engine returned, picking up the injured man. It was found he had both legs taken off at the knees besides the flesh torn off the elbow and a very ugly gash in the head. One of his legs could not be found, but is supposed dropped through the bridge. The man was taken to the station, where medical aid was summoned and an operation performed. Nothing could be learned at first as to the identity of the man and he was supposed to be an eccentric from Winnipeg sent out by the C. P. R. immigration agent to work on the section, and while passing over the platform of the coach fell from the train. He could not speak English, but a card found on his person bears the address of B. L. Balthwinson, 117 Ross street, Winnipeg. The poor fellow succumbed to his injuries at six o'clock Sunday morning. It has since been learned that his name was Johnson. He had no relatives in this country.

WOLSELEY.

COUNCIL MINUTES.
Minutes of the meeting of the Council held on May 25th, 1889.

Present: Chairman and Councillors, Thomson, Balfour, Jolly, Marlin, Fotheringham.

J. McLeod's, T. Ellis's and A. Kindred's pounds were reported satisfactory.

Marlin—Thomson—That each councillor be a committee to oversee roadwork in his respective district. Carried.

Thomson—Jolly—That Clocky bridge committee be authorized to remove the present bridge and construct a dam and roadway in place thereof as recommended in report of committee. Carried.

The following committees were appointed:

Jolly and Thomson to expend \$25 in improving road on hill north of Ellsboro.

Fotheringham, Fleming and Marlin to let work of backsetting fireguard across ranges 8, 9 and 10, South of township 15.

Marlin and Dill to let work of repairing fireguard at western limit of Municipality, between township 14 and Qu'Appelle River.

Balfour, Jolly and Thomson to let work of repairing fireguard across northern limit of municipality.

Fotheringham and Fleming to report on site for cemetery in Kirkfield district.

Coun. Marlin to let repairing on bridge on road allowance between section 2 and 3-16-10 and dam between sections 14 and 15-16-10.

The Clerk was instructed to write H. Birch re the condition of fence round Wolseley cemetery, and Mr. Thompson Qu'Appelle, re cost of surveying cemeteries.

Council adjourned to meet at Wolseley on June 15th, 1889.

THE FIRST OF JUNE.

The license committee for district No. 1 have been working hard for a fortnight past, and have nearly completed their labors. On Friday they held a meeting, at which they gave some applications further consideration. At Selkirk, Bullock and Montgomery were given license.

Paterson, of Dominion City, Reed, of Emerson, and the Hudson Bay house of West Lynne, were refused license, as the necessary number of neighbors did not approve of their applications. Saturday morning the commissioners left for Lower Fort Garry, where there are two applications, one from the Hudson Bay Company, the other from D.M. Gunn, to consider. Their work will then be about completed.

The old license expired Friday throughout the province; and those who did not succeed in getting them renewed had to close up for good and all. A great many hotels throughout the province have been closed owing to the provisions in the license act by which hotelkeepers have to have their applications endorsed by sixteen out of twenty of the nearest residents. This stringent provision has resulted in all the hotels in Virden, Elkhorn, Minnedosa and other places being closed up, greatly to the disgust of the hotel men. In this city, also, there are a few victims. Among the hotels and restaurants on which the shutters were put up finally, were the Revere, kept by C. Wilson, the Dominion House, by J. G. McDonald; St. Nicholas, by W. J. O'Connor; the Franklin, by A. B. Wright; the Exchange, by Lindsay Bros.; the Ottawa, by Mrs. Sydney Burr; the St. Lawrence, by T. Madden; and the Fort Rouge house, by Mr. Mulligan. Two wholesale houses, those of A. McLean and Albert Bright, were also closed up.

There are now in the city 37 hotels an average of about one per 650 of a population. *Winnipeg Free Press*

Of 1039 replies from clergymen in Massachusetts who were asked their opinion of prohibition, 937 were in favor of prohibition, with only 91 against it, and 11 undecided. The 259 replies from Methodist Episcopal ministers were all favorable; of 202 Baptists only one said no; and of 14 Presbyterians there was not one negative. Of 74 Unitarians 30 said no.

The following clear cut statements by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* are well worthy the careful consideration of patriots and politicians. Every word of them is true, and ought to be closely pondered:

The liquor question will burn so long as there are great wrongs occasioned by the sale or use of liquor. As things are, the largest part of all the crime, poverty, lunacy and anarchy that trouble the country for their suppression is found in close connection with the use or sale of intoxicants. Some 13,000 kegs of beer were consumed at one memorable gathering of the Anarchists of Chicago; and soon afterwards there was an explosion of bombs. There is not a group or assemblage of Anarchists or extreme Socialists in America that does not soak its silly and dangerous resolutions in beer. Nor is there a single revolutionary or communistic assemblage of total abstainers. The connection between prostitution and drunkenness is intimate. There is not a brothel conducted on total abstinence principles in the world.

SEVERELY BURNED.

"I burnt my hand severely, and did not know what to do till a friend ran in with Rogers' Yellow Oil and applied it and it drew out the pain and healed it in a few days. I would not be without it." Mary Leppard, 69 Grand Bay, Toronto.

South Qu'Appelle Agr'l Society.

The Fall Show, 1889, of this Society will be held in the

TOWN OF QU'APPELLE,

When the following Classes will be opened for Exhibitors to compete in, subject to the within Rules and Regulations.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. All communications relative to this Society must be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, W. Syme Redpath, Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.

2. Each Exhibitor taking prizes greater in the aggregate than \$10 shall allow 10 per cent. of such excess to be retained for the purposes of the Society.

3. All entries must be made before 8 o'clock, p.m., previous to day of Exhibition, and any entry made after that time up till 9 o'clock, a.m., of the day of Exhibition, will be charged an additional fee of not less than 25 cents for each entry, and in no case will any entry be received after.

4. No member will be allowed to exhibit without having paid his subscription of \$1.00.

5. Only one entry will be allowed to an exhibitor in one section of one class except Live Stock and Herds. All sheep and pigs must be unloaded from waggon and put in pens for exhibition.

6. No animal or article may be allowed to compete for prizes in more than one class or more than one section of a class except in Herds.

7. Every article must be entered under some one of the headings in the prize list, except those not for competition.

8. All exhibits except Live Stock must be in place not later than 10 a.m. and Live Stock not later than 11 a.m. No exhibit shall be removed before 4:30 p.m. except by permission of the Directors in charge. Exhibitors acting in defiance of this rule shall forfeit all prizes awarded to them.

9. Live Stock must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor and have been in the Territories and in his possession at least three months before the day of exhibition. All thoroughbred stock must have pedigree produced on day of exhibition and said pedigree must have been registered in the proper Herd or Stud Book.

10. Grain, Roots, Seeds, Dairy Produce and all other Agricultural or Horticultural Products must be the property of the exhibitor and produced on his or her farm holding in the N.W.T. during the year 1889.

11. No person shall be allowed to interfere with the judges while in discharge of their duties.

12. All protests must be made in writing and lodged with the Secretary-Treasurer not later than one week from day of exhibition.

13. The age of all young animals must be stated upon ticket provided at the time of making entry. The same to be attached to the animal for consideration of the Judges. Any one neglecting to attach such card or underwriting the age shall be liable to forfeit the prizes to which he may otherwise be entitled.

14. All Ladies' Work in Class XI must be the bona fide property and work of the exhibitor and must not have been exhibited in any previous show of this Society.

15. Parties giving special prizes cannot claim the articles for which the prize is given.

16. All live stock must be tied by the head or otherwise properly secured at all times during the exhibition.

17. The decision of the Judges shall be final.

18. No person shall act as judge in any class in which he or she shall be an exhibitor.

19. Directors will take every precaution possible under the circumstances to secure the safety of articles sent to the exhibition and should any article be accidentally injured, lost or stolen, will give all the assistance in their power toward the recovery of the same, but they will not make any payment for the value thereof.

20. Prizes shall be paid at the Secretary's office.

PRIZE LIST.

CLASS 1—HORSES.

Heavy Draught Stallion.

Team.

Broad Mare with Foal.

Colt, 2 years old.

Filly, 2 years old.

Colt, 1 year old.

Filly, 1 year old.

Foal, Colt, 1889, date of birth to be given.

Foal, Filly, 1889, date of birth to be given.

General Purpose Stallion.

Team.

Broad Mare with Foal.

Colt, 2 years old.

Filly, 2 years old.

Colt, 1 year old.

Filly, 1 year old.

Foal, Colt, 1889, date of birth to be given.

Foal, Filly, 1889, date of birth to be given.

Single Horse, Rooster, in harness.

Team, Roadsters in harness.

Saddle Horse.

Pony, under 14 hands.

Team Ponies, 14 hands or under in harness.

Foal, 1889, out of pony mare under 14 hands high.

Shed Horse, Blacksmith's Prize.

CLASS 2—CATTLE.

Durham Bull, (registered pedigree).

Durham Cow, (registered pedigree).

Durham Bull Calf, (registered pedigree).

Durham Heifer, (registered pedigree).

Folled Angus Bull.

Folled Angus Cow.

Folled Angus Heifer.

Grade Bull.

Grade Cow.

Grade Heifer, 2 years old.

Grade Heifer, 1 year old.

Grade Calf, Bull or Heifer, 1889.

Yoke Working Oxen.

Fat Beast, Steer or Cow or Heifer.

Herd, 3 Cows and Bull.

CLASS 3—SHEEP.

Ram, Long Wool.

Ram, Short Wool.

Ewe, Long Wool.

Ewe, Short Wool.

Ram Lamb, Long Wool.

Ram Lamb, Short Wool.

Ewe Lamb, Long Wool.

Ewe Lamb, Short Wool.

Pen of Sheep, 1 Ram and 4 Ewes, Long Wool.

Pen of Sheep, 1 Ram and 4 Ewes, Short Wool.

CLASS 4—SWINE.

Boar, over 1 year, any breed.

Boar, under 1 year, any breed.

Sow, over 1 year, any breed.

Sow, under 1 year, any breed.

Sow and Litter, any breed.

CLASS 5—POULTRY.

Pair Turkeys.

Pair Geese.

Pair of Ducks, White Aylesbury.

Pair of Ducks, Rouen.

Coop Spring Chickens, 6 Pullets and 1 Rooster.

Trio of Brahmas, 1 Rooster and 2 Hens.

Trio of Plymouth Rocks, 1 Rooster and 2 Hens.

Trio of Leghorns, 1 Rooster and 2 Hens.

Pair of Pigeons.

CLASS 6—GRAIN.

2 bushels Red Fyfe Wheat.

2 bushels Wheat, any other variety.

2 bushels Black Barley.

2 bushels White Barley.

2 bushels Black Oats.

2 bushels White Oats.

2 bushels Field Pease (black eye).

2 bushels Field Pease (small).

2 bushels Flax.

2 bushels Hops.

CLASS 7—ROOTS.

1 bushel Early Rose.

1 bushel Beauty of Hebron.

1 bushel Peerless.

1 bushel any other variety.

1 bushel Swede Turnips.

1 bushel White Turnips.

1 bushel Mangel-wurzel.

1 bushel Field Carrots.

CLASS 8—VEGETABLES.

Collection of Vegetables, 6 kinds only Exhibited in one lot.

1 Peck Seed Onions.

6 Parsnips.

6 Beets.

6 Table Carrots.

5 Heads Cabbage.

5 Heads Cauliflower.

5 Heads Celery.

5 Citrons.

5 Cucumbers.

6 Tomatoes.

5 Squash.

5 Musk Melons.

3 Water Melons.

3 Pumpkins.

CLASS 9—DAIRY.

Tub or Crock Butter, home made, not less than 15 lbs.

5 lbs Butter in 1 lb rolls, home made.

Cream Cheese, home made.

Whole Milk Cheese, home made.

CLASS 10—MISCELLANEOUS.

2 Loaves Bread, home made, 2 lbs each.

Assortment Pickles, home made, 2 kinds.

Assortment Jams and Jellies, home made, product of Native Fruits, 3 varieties.

CLASS 11—LADIES' WORK.

Pair Plain Knitted Woollen Stockings (women's).

Pair Plain Knitted Woollen Socks (men's).

Pair Plain Knitted Work, any other garment.

Pair Ribbed Knitted Woollen Socks.

Pair Plain Knitted Mitts.

Pair Fancy Knitted Mitts.

Home made Coverlet, Crochet.

Home made Coverlet, Knitted.

Home made Coverlet, Patch work.

Rug (rag).

Rug (other than rag).

Fancy Crochet Work in Cotton.

Fancy Crochet Work in Woollen.

Fancy Knitted Work in Cotton.

Fancy Knitted Work in Woollen.

Embroidery in Silk.

Embroidery in Worsted.

Embroidery in Cotton or Linen.

Lace, home made.

Artisan.

Tea Caddy.

Plain Sewing, Hand.

Plain Sewing, Machine.

Fur Cap, home made.

Fur Mitts, home made.

Parmed Nutting.

Reading.

Penmanship for Children.

NEW FEDERAL APPOINTEES.

Men Instructed with Office by President Harrison.

The appointment of Mr. John Jarrett as United States consul to Birmingham attracts a great deal of attention, combining as it does several elements of interest. It is a marked recognition of organized labor, a reward for political service, and at the same time a compliment to the laborers of Birmingham and the people of Wales, for Mr. Jarrett is by birth one of the latter. The politician who retains any part of the romance of youth must see a poetic fitness in awarding this Welsh boy and Pennsylvania iron worker to attend to the interests of his country among the great factories and mills of Birmingham. It is the apotheosis of an ambitious laborer.

John Jarrett was born Jan. 27, 1843, in Monmouthshire, England, of Welsh parents, and at the age of 12 was put to work in an iron mill. At 15 he emigrated to the United States, and for many years worked in Pennsylvania as an iron puddler. About the close of the civil war he entered on a grand scheme of organizing labor, and successively advanced from one position to another till he became president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. As such his services were valuable both to men and employers, as was recognized by the latter. The prominence of the tariff issue brought him into politics, and Republican success results in sending him to his native land as an honored official.

Col. Clark E. Carr, the new minister from the United States to Denmark, was born at Boston, Erie county, N. Y., in 1830. He went with his parents to Illinois in 1850, and in 1851 the family settled on a farm in the vicinity of Galesburg. Young Carr divided his time between the farm and Knox college and teaching school. He studied law at Foughkeepsie and afterwards at the Albany Law school, one of the very best of its kind in America.

Returning to Galesburg, he began to practice, and in 1858 became interested in politics, spending for Abraham Lincoln in the contest of 1860 in Knox and the adjoining counties. Lincoln's election Carr was made postmaster of Galesburg.

During the civil war which followed he was a member of Governor Yates' staff, and made frequent trips with the Illinois war governor to the front in the interest of the state troops. In the struggle over a state constitution submitted by a convention to the people of Illinois Col. Carr took an important part, speaking frequently. Since that time he has been a prominent political stump speaker. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1864 and 1884.

Mr. Carr has been a member of the board of registration and election in Utah, is the father of Mrs. Russell Harrison. Mr. Saunders is quite an old man, having reached the age of 72. In 1860 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention which met at Chicago, and nominated Abraham Lincoln. He was also a senator from Nebraska in 1873-1883. Previous to 1860 he held a number of offices. He is a citizen of Nebraska, and it is understood that he would have preferred an appointment in his own state to one in Utah. Though he is an old man, he is hale and hearty.

The Wedding of Miss Fredinghuyzen.

The "400" of Newark, N. J., was somewhat distracted recently by the marriage of Miss Fredinghuyzen and H. Windrop Gray, of New York. Both bride and groom have all their lives moved in the "best circles," and Miss Fredinghuyzen was known throughout the length and breadth of the United States some years ago when her father was secretary of state, and there was talk that the beautiful and accomplished daughter would be some time lady of the land and wife of President Arthur. The engagement was never officially declared by either of the interested parties. Mr. Gray has been married before, his wife being the daughter of the late "Bully" Thayer, of New York, and his wife. A divorce followed, and the lady made by the husband, since which time the divorced wife has withdrawn from society. The newly married couple will reside in New York.

She had done something naughty and her mother had said her off to bed a little earlier than usual, and told her she would punish her for it in the morning. The child knelt down to say her prayers and she put in this interpretation:

"Please, God, won't you take mamma up to heaven, not for altogether, but just for tomorrow?"—San Francisco Chronicle.

Union of the Kindred.
Young women who have the style of wearing which is in style, and provide needs with the exact on the

Miss Gray, nee Fredinghuyzen.

Miss Gray, nee Fredinghuyzen.

Miss Gray, nee Fredinghuyzen.

Miss Gray, nee Fredinghuyzen.

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Miss Gray, nee Fredinghuyzen.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN & Co
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS,
CURRY COMBS,
HORSE BRUSHES,
BELLS,
BLANKETS,
SPURS,
VALISES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

Will be paid for

WHEAT

Delivered at the

QU'APPELLE Roller Mills.

We beg to announce that our Roller Mills at Qu'Appelle Station, are now in operation, and that we are prepared to supply the Farmers of the Municipality of Qu'Appelle, with Flour, Bran and Shorts, in exchange for Wheat on the most liberal terms.

We are also prepared to Chop Barley and Oats for Feed.

D. H. McMillan & Bro

FOUR NEW STATES.

South Dakota, North Dakota, Mon-

On February 22, 1889, the President signed the bill creating South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, and Washington states of the Union.

South Dakota.—The great Prairie state, to which the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has three main lines, reaching Ellendale, Aberdeen, Huron, Watertown, and Sioux Falls. Go to South Dakota via the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, and pass through St. Paul and Minneapolis en route.

North Dakota.—Where is grown No. 1 Hard Scotch Flax wheat; whose healthful climate nurtures the most vigorous and hearty civilization on earth; where single counties raise more wheat, oats and barley, than entire states; the soil of whose fertile prairies is richer than the valley of the Nile; where the Turtle Mountain, Minn., Devil's Lake land districts invite the home seeker to secure a free home. Magnificent daily train service to Fargo, Grand Forks, Bismarck, Devils Lake, Bottineau, and all other important points.

Montana, the golden—Treasures in her mines of precious metals; wealth in her 4,000,000 head of live stock; profit in her fertile fields, producing a larger yield of crops than any other state or territory; the richest country per inhabitant on earth, where property is universal; which has the best paid labor in the world; a falling winter climate, caused by warm winds from the Pacific. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is the only railroad passing through continuous agricultural country from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the Rocky Mountains. It runs through the Great River section of 18,000,000 acres of land, free to settlers, in the Milk River Valley. Wood, water, and coal in abundance; no irrigation required; the only line passing through Great Falls; with its 1,000,000 horse-power cataraacts; immense coal veins, and surrounding farming country of free land; through Helena, the capital city and commercial centre of Montana, and Butte, the richest mining camp on earth, to San Francisco by the Columbia River Valley, Portland and Seattle Route, or Ogden, Utah, to California points. Remember this is the only line running direct ex sleeping cars, and free colonist sleepers of its own from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Great Falls, Helena and Butte. It is also the shortest line to Butte.

Washington.—The county of tall timber indicated by Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of the Pacific. Do not forget that the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is the only line which offers a choice of three routes to the Pacific coast. The Manitoba Pacific route is the only line by which passengers en route for Tacoma, Portland, and San Francisco can pass through Port Townsend and Seattle. Free colonist sleepers run through without change or delay. Instances to the Pacific Coast is same as by other lines, but prices of tickets are five and ten dollars less. Take the Seattle route.

For further information, maps, rates and publications in regard to the resources of the four new states, write to J. F. I. Whitney, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. P. & M. Co., 17, St. Paul, Minn.

Miss Gray, nee Fredinghuyzen.

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The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday
At The Progress Printing Office, in the
Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

Prohibition First in Politics.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week	One month	Three months	One year
One column	\$7.50	\$20.00	\$50.00	\$300.00
Half column	4.00	8.00	15.00	40.00
Quarter column	3.00	6.00	10.00	30.00
Three inches	2.00	4.00	8.00	25.00
Two inches	1.50	3.00	5.00	20.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be charged monthly, if offered \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business cards, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN,
Qu'Appelle Station, Assn.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1889.

BUILDING SOCIETY.

As an evidence of the progress and prosperity of the town of Qu'Appelle we give below the annual report of the South Qu'Appelle Building Society. Three years ago the scarcity of houses to rent was so great that a number of our citizens determined to organize the Society with the object of meeting that want, and the wisdom of their action is demonstrated by their very marked success.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Of the Directors, South Qu'Appelle Building Society (limited).

30th May, 1889.

The directors have much pleasure in submitting to the shareholders their third annual report and congratulate them upon the continued prosperity of the undertaking.

Each dwelling in the terrace has been occupied continuously since the last annual meeting and the rents have been paid in a satisfactory manner. In our last year's statement we showed balances at the credit of Rent account and Capital account, amounting to \$360.42 and \$16 respectively and paid a dividend at the rate of ten per cent, out of the balance at the credit of Rent account. Since then the sum of \$36.36 has been expended on Capital account as per statement, having carried the sum of \$26 from Rent account in order to settle balance of expenses to incorporation of the Society. From May 25th, 1888, to May 30th, 1889, the amount of rents collected was \$561 out of which taxes and current expenses have been paid leaving a balance of \$472.42 at the credit of this account as per financial statement. Out of this we would propose to declare a dividend at the same rate as last year, namely 10 per cent, and would further recommend that the sum of \$100 be applied towards a sinking fund to provide for the ultimate repayment of the capital invested. There is a balance due to the Secretary for rents collected amounting to \$28.95 and there are also outstanding two small accounts, one for advertising the annual meeting of the shareholders, the other for painting a sign for the Society. Beyond these there are no liabilities of any kind. The Directors received the letters patent for the Society shortly after the last annual meeting and hold office under the provisions of the Ordinance until their successors be appointed. They now beg to tender their resignations, but with the exception of Mr. T. T. Thomson, who has sold out his shares in the Society they are all eligible for re-election.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board,
LESLIE GORDON,
Secretary.

I beg to report having audited the books and accounts of the South Qu'Appelle Building Society (limited).

ed), and examined the vouchers in connection therewith, and find the balance as shown in Financial Statement as on 30th May, 1889, viz., four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty cents, to be correct.

HAROLD JACGER,
Auditor.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
Balances carried forward from Financial Statement of 1888.
To Balance at Capital account \$ 16.02
To Balance at Rent account 359.42
\$375.44

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.
To Balance as above \$16.02
To carried forward from Financial Statement of 1888 25.00
By A. E. Fager, Advertisement N. W. T. Gazette 7.40
By Leader Co. Advertising 3.96
By L. Gordon for re. income corporation 25.00
By Balance 5.66
\$42.02

RENT ACCOUNT.
To Balance, May 30th, 1889, \$5.66
To Balance \$360.42
To Rents collected 561.00
By L. Gordon Commission on Rents 26.25
By Carried to Capital acc't By tenant labor \$4.50 \$ 7.93
By Taxes 25.00
By E. J. Weidman, adv't 13.75
By Balance 472.42
\$921.42

RECAPITULATION.
To Balance Capital Account \$ 5.66
To Balance Rents Account 472.42
\$478.08

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.
Name. No. of Shares. Value.
S. H. Case, Jr. 17 \$425
G. H. V. Hulce 4 100
George R. Skinner 3 750
Gus. Beraca 10 250
L. Gordon 4 100
H. Jager 4 100
Arthur King 2 50
Hon. M. R. Gifford 2 50
Elizabeth McLane 2 50
Right Rev. Bishop of Qu'Appelle 20 500
Wm. B. Seath 12 300
Edwin W. Hughes 1 25
Wm. E. Hellyar 20 500
Jane H. Speltz 12 300
140 \$3,500

Another indication that a break in the old political parties is not far distant comes to us in the attitude of the Supreme Orange Grand Lodge of British America on the Jesuit question. At their session last week they passed strong resolutions condemning those Protestant members of Parliament who voted against the resolution calling for the disallowance of the Jesuit Bill. Let the break continue and a Prohibition party come to the front.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

A party by the name of W. P. Tomlinson, who has been travelling over the East-slendering Kansas and Topeka, and declaring that Topeka was riddled with joints and that the prohibitory law was a failure, was brought before County Attorney Welch on Saturday and being put on oath admitted that he knows of no open saloon in Topeka or Shawnee county; that he does not know of the existence of an open saloon here within the past two years; that he does not know of any secret place in Shawnee county where any intoxicating liquor can be bought by the drink or by the quantity, half pint or upwards; that he does not know of any drug store where intoxicating liquors are sold contrary to law; and that he does not know of any violators of the Prohibition law in Topeka. This is all sworn testimony taken by the County Attorney Welch from Tomlinson, in obedience to a subpoena issued by the county attorney, summoning Tomlinson before him, and is all on file in the office of the clerk of the district court of Shawnee county. There is nothing particularly strange about this either. Some people appear to like to stultify themselves or to put themselves in such a position that they can not do otherwise when they are compelled by law to make an honest statement. Comment is unnecessary.—Topeka Journal, May 13.

That's about the way it is with those who go about the country lying about Prohibition in the Northwest. The permit system as now administered is bad enough without making it worse than it really is and then calling it a sample of how Prohibition works. The

permit system as it is now worked makes it possible for the Prohibition provisions of the law to be evaded and the police are powerless to enforce it so long as the Lieutenant-Governor continues the "errand and incomprehensible" policy he inaugurated on his assumption of office.

COUNTING THE COST.

The defeat of the Scott Act will cause, in the counties which have rejected it, many a heart to shrink back with dismay at the prospect. Mothers and wives, who dread the temptations to which public sale exposes their loved ones, must wonder that they are permitted again to fear that at any moment the curse of liquor may shadow their lives. At its worst, where the Scott Act was even mocked, liquor was but a hidden menace to the youth of the country. It was not openly and freely exposed for sale. There was less danger in that to the manly and the generous who would not stoop to hidden bars nor sneak into underground dens to drink. If it did not lessen the consumption of liquors and beer there would have been an outcry against it. People naturally expected that the law would be thoroughly carried out if they voted for it. But no, they found themselves betrayed by the government and officials, and the liquor sold in face of the law. It did its pernicious work in a lessened degree, and the license fees that had previously gone for the making of village footpaths or country roads or drains had to be met by an increase in the village tax, or the improvements done without. People could see the falling off in the revenue from the license. They could not count the saving in lessened ruin. The liquor party took care that they should know all about the falling off in revenue. They took no note of the lessened expenses of the county and of the increased value of farms cleaned up that were in ruins before the Act. They counted not the saving in Police Court fines and fees to the community. The license fees were a lump sum, and were missed from the treasury. The man who could spend his substance within a tavern but could not afford to take a newspaper, was the kind of man to advocate the return to license fees and good roads paid for in drink money. Many were the excellent men who listened to this argument. The Act has been rejected, not because it did not do good work, but because it was fouly dealt with by men who should be ashamed to call themselves magistrates and conservators of the law, and did not, therefore, do the best work—altogether prohibit. He would be thought very far from sensible who rejected a rope that just kept his head above water, because it did not enable him to get bodily out at once, but preferred, instead, to throw it from him and drown. Those who have rejected the act because it did not give them all they hoped for are in precisely the same category. It may be that the cause is allowed in these counties as the preparation for a movement that will throw off altogether Canada's slavery to liquor. The reverse will not carry dismay into the prohibition ranks. The history of agitation shows that the waves advance and recede somewhat after every advance, but each fresh advance shows a gain until finally the world is in the flood, and men look backward only when as conquerors they wonder why it took them so many generations to achieve success in so grand a cause. Forward for Prohibition! The Power behind it knows no failure. Success in His own good time is awaiting earnest efforts.—Montreal Witness.

Dr. King Chambers remarks: "Alcohol really is the most ungenious diet there is. It impoverishes the blood, and there is no surer road to that degeneration of muscular fibre so much to be feared. Three quarters of the chronic illnesses which the medical man has to treat are occasioned by this disease. In heart disease, it is especially hurtful, by quickening the beat, causing capillary congestion and irregular circulation, and thus mechanically inducing dilatation of the cavities."

The Florida Orange.

What language can justly sing the praises of the Florida orange? It is the richest, juiciest, sweetest, finest flavored fruit on the market and is growing better every year.

The old world orange cannot compare with this golden globe of "cool, sweet, sugary moisture." Messina oranges are shipped to us over seas from Sicily and sold at the rate of twenty for 25 cents retail. The most inferior Florida oranges are sold sometimes—not often—as low as sixteen for 25 cents. But the Messina orange is soft, pulpy and dry. You will know it by its deep orange skin. The rind is sometimes half an inch thick. It runs to rind apparently.

The Florida orange, on the other hand, is thin skinned, like the true native American it is. The most popular variety is the russet coated.

In America over 600,000,000 oranges are consumed every year. That makes ten apiece for every man, woman and child in the country. They are not all raised in this country, however, though Florida ships annually 3,000,000 boxes. Her orange crop pays to the railways \$2,000,000 on freight alone. The cost of gathering and packing the fruit is \$900,000. And a first class ten acre Florida orange grove is worth \$200,000. American orange culture is to be one of our most flourishing industries.

The First Inauguration.

It required several days to journey from Baltimore to New York when Washington was president. He was inaugurated at Federal Hall, New York, April 30, 1789. April 16 Washington set out in his own carriage from Mount Vernon to travel to New York. He journeyed on to Baltimore that day, rested over night, and started to Philadelphia next morning.

Not till noon of April 20 did he reach Philadelphia. He slept at Philadelphia. Trenton, N. J., was the next stopping place. Thence he proceeded to Elizabethtown. There he was taken on board a barge rowed by thirteen river pilots. In this stately way he crossed Kill von Kull and New York bay.

The vice president, John Adams, was inaugurated April 22. But there was no place grand enough in which to inaugurate the president. So the father of his country waited quietly one week, till the ornate carriages were affixed to the old city hall, on the corner of Nassau and Wall streets. The congress met there.

The little senate was in a great quinary. It numbered then only twenty-two members. Should they sit or stand before the president when he came? Many were of opinion that to stand smacked too much of royalty. Others thought that to sit would not be respectful. While they were arguing the time for inauguration arrived. They were formally presented to Washington. Then all proceeded to the balcony of the old hall. The president took the oath there, in sight of the people, just as he now takes it in the open air on the steps of the east front of the Capitol.

A golden horseshoe nail, set with precious stones, is twisted and shaped as a finger ring, and may be classed as a genuine oddity.

A double pronged hairpin, of late pattern, is formed of two interlocked shepherd crooks, one of chased gold and the other of Roman.

Gold garter clasps, richly chased and set with a ruby, a diamond and a turquois, were recently ordered for one of the "upper ten."

MARKET PRICES.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, is 75c.
Oats, 25c to 26c.
Barley, 30c to 40c.
Beef, live weight, 4c per lb.
Beef, dressed, 7c.
Pork, dressed, 8c.
Mutton dressed, 12c.
Potatoes, 20c to 25c per bush.
Cabbage, 12c per lb.
Butter, 15c.
Eggs, 12c per dozen.
Chickens, 15c per lb.
Turkeys, 12c per lb.
Geese, 12c per lb.
B. C. Salmon, 18c per lb.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Fish-me and miners in Nova Scotia, mechanics and farmers in Ontario and Quebec, hunters and trappers in the Territories, and gold miners in British Columbia, all praise Hayward's Yellow Oil, the greatest internal and external remedy for all pain. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and croup, and is the reliance of thousands.



NOTICE

Is hereby given that all communication in respect to matters affecting the Department of Indian Affairs, should be addressed to the Honorable E. Dendy as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and not to the Minister of the Interior, or to the undersigned. All officers of the Department should address their official letters to the undersigned.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 11th May, 1889.

J. B. ROBINSON
Contractor, Builder,
ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.
All Work in my Line will Receive
Careful Attention.

J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith,
Carriage and Wagon Builder,
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

All kinds of Job Work strictly attended
to. Plow-shares made to order and
guaranteed to work. A large quantity of

IRON AND COAL
KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.
Carriage springs, axles and thimble-axles
for wagons.

J. H. MacCAUL,
Insurance Agent,
AND DEALER IN
Hard & Soft Coal,
LUMBER,
SASH,
DOORS,
BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.
QU'APPELLE.
Branch at Indian Head.

R. JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
Agricultural Implements,
Barbed Wire,
Buggies, Buckboards,
WAGONS, ETC.

LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable
First Class Rigs.
Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.
QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

Evans Bros. Pianos,
INGERSOLL, ONT.
FINE TONE, FINE FINISH,
EASY TOUCH.

THE UNEQUALLED
DOHERTY ORGAN
Call and Examine Goods
AT
G. H. V. Bulver's Store, Qu'Appelle.

SINTALUTA
Best Wheat Market
ON THE LINE.

C. G. BOOTHE,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries,
CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,
HARDWARE,
Crocery, Glassware, etc.

POST OFFICE STORE

Newsy Notes.

The Week's News Boiled down for Progress Readers.

The Canadian Legion, of Toronto has elected E. E. Sheppard president.

It is rumored that ex-Mayor Beauregard will be appointed legislative councillor, vice Dr. Lavelle.

It is understood that an arrangement whereby the Northwest Central land grant can be located, will be arrived at early.

The counsel for the Government have taken action in the admiralty court against the seized American schooner *Mat i Winship*.

Instructions have been issued that the St. Lawrence canals are to be kept open this season until six o'clock Sunday mornings and reopened at 9 p.m.

At a meeting of the privy council the contract for supplying blankets to the Indians in the Northwest was awarded to Slingsby & Sons, of Bradford.

A child born in Dartmouth a few days ago presents a strange appearance. Its right arm, part of the side of its body and part of the side of the face are black, while the rest of the flesh is white and clear.

Anti-Jesuit mass meetings were held recently at Richmond Hall, Guelph, Rogersville and Attwood. Appropriate resolutions were passed and delegates appointed to attend the Toronto Anti-Jesuit convention.

A report is circulated in political circles that Dunham has resigned to make room for McShane who will immediately take office as Commissioner of Public Works, Gammon returning to the Crown Lands Department.

The Lynn Valley grist mill and grain storehouse near Simcoe, owned by A. McCall, and run by Sahyple & Shrusche, were burned on the 30th. A large quantity of flour and feed was destroyed, but it is fully covered by insurance. Loss on mill \$8,000; insurance \$5,000.

Kate Dunbar, aged twenty, of Midway, Bruce county, a waitress in McConkey's restaurant, Toronto, died from the effects of abortion. Her body was taken to the morgue, and an inquest will be held. She before dying, refused to give the name of the man who ruined her. Mrs. Ellen Wright was arrested and locked up, charged with implicating, and the police are searching for a Mrs. Clarke, who is also said to be concerned.

The Southern Pacific railroad has given notice of withdrawal from the Transcontinental Association. This step, following similar action by the Northern Pacific and the resignation of Chairman Leed, is quite generally accepted here as meaning the virtual disruption of the association. The extraordinary differentials of the Canadian Pacific and the restrictions of the Inter-State law, which the foreign road escaped, are the causes assigned for the collapse.

The Indian Department has awarded tenders for the Northwest Mounted Police clothing supplies as follows: Blankets, drawers, undershirts and socks, J. M. Garland, Ottawa; stockings, T. A. Code, Perth; overshirts and moccasins, R. C. McNaig, Ottawa; boots, Jno. McPherson & Co., Brockville; buckskin mitts, M. Bastien, File Indian, Lorette; waterproof sheets, the Gotta Per la and Rubber Co., Toronto; Palliases National Manufacturing Co., Ottawa; pillow cases, S. & H. Berbridge, Ottawa.

The Orange grand lodge has been having a somewhat prolonged debate on the Jesuit estates' question, and has decided to ensure the Protestant members of parliament who voted against Col. O'Brien's resolution. Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and other leading Orange politicians were present, but members of the order seem to have decided not to listen to the voice of the charmer, charming never so wisely. It is stated that Messrs. Stewart Mulvey and John White threw bombs into the camp, and thereby no doubt helped to vindicate the order from the accusation of extreme partisanship, so often hurled against it by its enemies. —Sun.

The inquest into the death by abortion of Kate Dunbar has been adjourned till next Friday, and Eden White, charged with procuring abortion has been admitted to bail.

In the case of the death of Adele Franco, the servant at Elliott's saloon, Montreal, who was found dying with a bullet wound near the heart, the jury has returned a verdict of accidental death.

The news of the extension of the C.P.R. Southwestern line, and the building of a branch from Brandon to the Souris, has caused a rush for Government lands west of Deloraine and the land offices are being besieged with applicants for homesteads. Land Commissioner Smith says that a larger number of entries than usual are being made this year in all parts of the country but particularly in the Moose Jaw and Regina districts. The rush to the southwest part of the country only commenced a few days ago.

It is said the Canadian and some of the American railroad companies intend doing away with the "tripping" system, now so prevalent on sleeping and drawing room cars, and that has become so great a nuisance. It is even proposed to take a step further and do away with the colored porters, substituting white labor. The reason assigned for this latter change is that the idea of "tips" is thoroughly ingrained in the colored people and is not easily eradicated. There may be something in this argument, but, on the other hand, it will be difficult to find whites who will make as popular porters as the men whose places it is proposed to give them.

Mr. J. J. Campbell, of Moose Mountain Indian Agency, writes to the Free Press as follows: It will doubtless interest some of your readers to learn that there are still a few buffalo on the plains, a bull, two cows and one calf having been killed by Indians, and the tracks of about thirty others having been seen in the same vicinity. It would appear probable that these buffalo are the descendants of some which the Indians tell me escaped from them in that locality when they last killed buffalo on the plains six years ago. I have purposely omitted to mention where these buffalo are, least some enterprising hunter should use the knowledge to such purpose that the last of the plains buffalo might be really exterminated.

SEATTLE, W. T., May 30.—The Senate committee on trade with Canada arrived from Victoria at 2 o'clock, and a session was held in the parlors of the Occidental hotel. The evidence of prominent citizens was given and was unanimously in favor of the Canadian Pacific Railway which was held to be the only hope of Washington Territory against the Northern Pacific monopolistic tendencies. The consensus of opinion was that the Canadian road should be protected by the state patronizing that route. The newspapers in their editorial comment, strongly on the evidence taken in Tacoma and state that both East and West Washington look to the Canadian Pacific for protection against discrimination in rates to certain localities.

It is difficult for the mind to grasp the full horrors of the situation in Pennsylvania following the fearful flood which swept down a river valley. The latest estimates of the number of persons who lost their lives now reach 8,000 or 10,000. Where but a few days ago thriving villages and happy homes were to be found thickly clustering along the banks of the river, to-day nothing but wreckage and dead bodies are found by the thousands of people searching for loved ones who are missing. No idea can yet be gained of the value of property destroyed, but it reaches far into the millions. From the description wired of individual cases of suffering and loss we can form some faint idea of the character of the scene of desolation and misery. The Americans are quick to come to the relief of a stricken people, and it may be taken for granted that every assistance that it is possible to give to these stricken people will be speedily and generously supplied.

"I WAS SUFFERING," Says S. S. Shewfelt, of Kingsley, Man., "from weakness and loss of appetite, with a severe headache, and could scarcely walk. My first bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters enabled me to walk about the house, and when I had taken the second bottle I found myself entirely cured."

A British paper says: "The sum total of the national drink bill is this year a little larger than it was last; but, considering the increase of the population, the average expenditure per person is less. The amount is portentous—£124,603,939—which gives £3 6s. 10 d. for every man, woman and child in the kingdom."

QUICK TIME—48 HOURS. "I always use Haggard's Pectoral Balsam for colds and it cannot be beaten. It has always cured me within 48 hours, which no other medicine will do, and I always keep a bottle by me." These words from Chester Miller, Lacry, Ont., prove efficacy of a popular preparation.

S. H. COLLINS.

QU'APPELLE.

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes!

AT

Any Price You Want Them

From \$1 up to \$10.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER

TERMS CASH.

S. H. COLLINS.

P. E. DURST

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

QU'APPELLE,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks,

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,

DIAMONDS, SPECTACLES,

ETC., ETC.

Particular Attention

Paid to Repairing all kinds of Fine Watches.

Orders by Mail or Stage promptly

Attended to.

W. E. INGRAHAM,

Manager.

NEW BAKERY

A. McKenzie,

QU'APPELLE.

BREAD! FRUITS!

CONFECTIONERY, &c.,

Constantly on hand.

Birthday and Bride's Cakes

A SPECIALTY.

It is difficult for the mind to grasp the full horrors of the situation in Pennsylvania following the fearful flood which swept down a river valley. The latest estimates of the number of persons who lost their lives now reach 8,000 or 10,000. Where but a few days ago thriving villages and happy homes were to be found thickly clustering along the banks of the river, to-day nothing but wreckage and dead bodies are found by the thousands of people searching for loved ones who are missing. No idea can yet be gained of the value of property destroyed, but it reaches far into the millions. From the description wired of individual cases of suffering and loss we can form some faint idea of the character of the scene of desolation and misery. The Americans are quick to come to the relief of a stricken people, and it may be taken for granted that every assistance that it is possible to give to these stricken people will be speedily and generously supplied.

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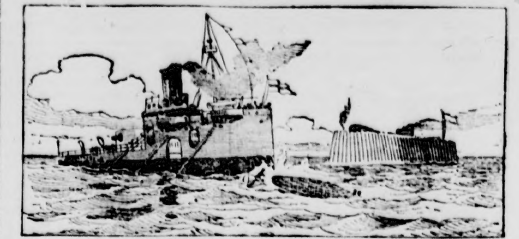
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Now being issued in The Progress.
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The Great War Syndicate!

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.



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The Most Extraordinary Story of the Century,
THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE,

By FRANK R. STOCKTON, the famous litterateur, author of "Rudder Grange," "Amos Kilbright—His Adversities Experiences," "The Bee-Man of Orin," "The Christmas Wreck," "The Lady or the Tiger," "The Late Mrs. Null," "The Hundredth Man," "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Ale-shine," "The Dusanter," Etc.

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QUEEN'S HOTEL,
OF THE
TOWN OF QU'APPELLE.

The Leading House in the West.

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NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

NOW SELLING

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MY STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

Clothing, Dry Goods,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY & GROCERIES

is still very complete. Please give us a call and see for yourself.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

THE LE LAND HOUSE.

Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia.

Love & Raymond,

PROPRIETORS.

Enlarged, Renovated, Everything New and First-Class Throughout

FOR FAMILIES. TERMS MODERATE.

Qu'Appelle, May 22, 1899.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published Every Thursday
At The Progress Printing Office in the
Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

Prohibition First in Politics.

The rates for our advertising space by
contract are as follows:

	One	One	Three	One
	week	month	month	year
One column	\$7.00	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$50.00
Half column	4.00	6.00	15.00	40.00
Quarter column	3.00	5.00	10.00	30.00
Two inches	2.00	4.00	8.00	20.00
One inch	1.50	3.00	6.00	15.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable
quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction
sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings,
legal notices, or anything of a transitory
nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents
per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each
additional insertion. Yearly advertisements
allowed to be charged monthly, if offered
\$1.00 will be charged for each additional
change.

Business house, 50 cents for first twenty-
five words, 2 cents for each additional word.
The publisher reserves the right to refuse
to insert advertisements of a questionable
or objectionable character.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in-
variably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to
parties who are willing to act as agents for
us. Write for terms.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN,
Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1889.

BUILDING SOCIETY.

As an evidence of the progress
and prosperity of the town of Qu-
Appelle we give below the an-
nual report of the South Qu'Ap-
pelle Building Society. Three years
ago the scarcity of houses to rent
was so great that a number of our
citizens determined to organize the
Society with the object of meeting
that want, and the wisdom of their
action is demonstrated by their very
marked success.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Of the Directors, South Qu'Appelle
Building Society (Limited).

30th May, 1889.

The directors have much pleasure
in submitting to the shareholders
their third annual report and con-
gratulate them upon the continued
prosperity of the undertaking.

Each dwelling in the terrace has
been occupied continuously since
the last annual meeting and the
rents have been paid in a satisfac-
tory manner. In our last year's
statement we showed balances at
the credit of Rent account and
Capital account, amounting to
\$360.42 and \$16 respectively and
paid a dividend at the rate of ten
per cent. out of the balance at the
credit of Rent account. Since then
the sum of \$36.36 has been expen-
ded on Capital account as per state-
ment, having carried the sum of
\$26 from Rent account in order to
settle balance of expenses in incor-
poration of the Society. From May
25th, 1888, to May 30th, 1889, the
amount of rents collected was \$561
out of which taxes and current ex-
penses have been paid leaving a
balance of \$472.42 at the credit of
this account as per financial state-
ment. Out of this we would pro-
pose to declare a dividend at the
same rate as last year, namely 10
per cent., and would further recom-
mend that the sum of \$100 be ap-
plied towards a sinking fund to pro-
vide for the ultimate repayment of
the capital invested. There is a
balance due to the Secretary for
rents collected amounting to \$28.95
and there are also outstanding two
small accounts, one for advertising
the annual meeting of the share-
holders, the other for painting a
sign for the Society. Beyond these
there are no liabilities of any kind.
The Directors received the letters
sent for the Society shortly after the
last annual meeting and hold
office under the provisions of the
Ordinance until their successors be
appointed. They now beg to ten-
der their resignations, but with the
exception of Mr. T. T. Thomson,
who has sold out his shares in the
Society they are all eligible for re-
election.

All of which is respectfully
submitted.

By order of the Board,
LESLIE GORDON,
Secretary.

I beg to report having audited
the books and accounts of the South
Qu'Appelle Building Society (limit-

ed), and examined the vouchers in
connection therewith, and find the
balance as shown in Financial State-
ment as on 30th May, 1889, viz.,
four hundred and seventy-eight
dollars and eighty cents, to be cor-
rect.

HAROLD JAGGER,
Auditor.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.	
Balances carried forward from Finan-	
cial Statement of 1888.	
To Balance at Capital account	\$ 16.92
To Balance at Rent account	360.42
	\$377.34

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.	
To Balance as above	\$16.92
To carried from Rent account	26.00
By A. E. Forget, Advertisement	
N. W. T. Gazette	\$ 7.40
By Leader Co. Advertising	3.06
By L. Gordon fees for incor-	
poration	25.00
By Balance	5.66
	\$42.02 \$42.02

RENT ACCOUNT.	
To Balance	\$360.42
To Rents collected	561.00
By L. Gordon Commission	
on Rents	26.25
By Carried to Capital ac't	26.00
By Statute labor \$4, Seal \$3	7.00
By Taxes	25.00
By E. J. Weidman, adv't	13.75
By Balance	472.42
	\$921.42 \$921.42

RECAPITULATION.	
To Balance Capital Account	\$ 16.92
To Balance Rent Account	472.42
	\$489.34

on Rents.....	26 25
By Carried to Capital ac't	26.00
	\$ 25

S. H. Cassell	17	\$125
G. H. V. Birtles	4	100
G. R. Skinner	30	250
Gus. Bernea	10	250
L. Gordon	4	100
H. Jagger	4	100
Arthur King	2	50
Hon. M. R. Clifford	2	50
Elizabeth McLane	2	50
Right Rev. Bishop of Qu'.		
Assin.		
Wm. R. South	20	500
Edwin W. Hughes	1	25
Wm. F. Bellair	20	500
John H. Spettigue	12	300
	140	\$3,500

Another indication that a break
in the old political parties is not far
distant comes to us in the attitude
of the Supreme Orange Grand
Lodge of British America on the
Jesuit question. At their session
last week they passed strong resolu-
tions condemning those Protes-
tant members of Parliament who
voted against the resolution calling
for the disallowance of the Jesuit
Bill. Let the breaks continue and
a Prohibition party come to the
front.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

A party by the name of W. P.
Tomlinson, who has been travelling
over the East slandering Kansas and
Topeka, and declaring that Topeka
was ravaged with joints and that
the prohibitory law was a failure,
was brought before County Attorney
Welch on Saturday and being put
on oath admitted that he knows of
no open saloon in Topeka or Shaw-
nee county; that he does not know
of the existence of an open saloon
here within the past two years;
that he does not know of any secret
place in Shawnee county where any
intoxicating liquor can be bought
by the drink or by the quantity, half
pint or upwards; that he does not
know of any drug store where in-
toxicating liquors are sold contrary
to law; and that he does not know
of any violators of the Prohibition
law in Topeka. This is all sworn
testimony taken by the County At-
torney Welch from Tomlinson, in
obedience to a subpoena issued by
the county attorney, summoning
Tomlinson before him, and is all on
file in the office of the clerk of the
district court of Shawnee county.
There is nothing particularly strange
about this either. Some people ap-
pear to like to stultify themselves
or to put themselves in such a posi-
tion that they can not do otherwise
when they are compelled by law to
make an honest statement. Com-
ment is unnecessary.—Topeka Jour-
nal, May 13.

PERMIT SYSTEM AS IT IS NOW WORKED

makes it possible for the Prohibition
provisions of the law to be evaded
and the police are powerless to en-
force it so long as the Lieutenant-
Governor continues the "crass and
incomprehensible" policy he inau-
gurated on his assumption of office.

COUNTING THE COST.

The defeat of the Scott Act will
cause, in the counties which have
rejected it, many a heart to shrink
back with dismay at the purport.
Mothers and wives, who dread the
temptations to which public sale ex-
poses their loved one, must wonder
that they are permitted again to fear
that at any moment the curse of
liquor may shadow their lives. At
its worst, where the Scott Act was
even mocked, liquor was but a hid-
den menace to the youth of the
country. It was not openly and
freely exposed for sale. There was
less danger in that to the manly and
the generous who would not stoop
to hidden bars nor sneak into under-
ground dens to drink. If it did not
lessen the consumption of liquors
and beer there would have been an
outcry against it. People naturally
expected that the law would be
thoroughly carried out if they voted
for it. But not they found themselves
betrayed by the government and
officials, and the liquor sold in face
of the law. It did its pernicious
work in a lessened degree, and the
license fees that had previously gone
for the making of village footpaths
or country roads or drains had to be
met by an increase in the village
tax, or the improvements done with-
out. People could see the falling off
in the revenue from the license.
They could not count the saving in
lessened ruin. The liquor party
took care that they should know all
about the falling off in revenue.
They took no note of the lessened
expenses of the county, and of the
increased value of farms cleaned up
that were in ruins before the Act.
They counted not the saving in Po-
lice Court fines and fees to the com-
munity. The license fees were a
hump-sum, and were missed from
the treasury. The man who would
spend his substance within a tavern
but could not afford to take a news-
paper, was the kind of man to ad-
vocate the return to license fees and
good roads paid for in drink money.
Many were the excellent men who
listened to this argument. The Act
has been rejected, not because it did
not do good work, but because it
was fairly dealt with by men who
should be ashamed to call themselves
magistrates and conservators of the
law, and did not, therefore, do the
best work—altogether prohibit. He
would be thought very far from
sensible who rejected a rope that
just kept his head above water, be-
cause it did not enable him to get
bodily out at once, but preferred, in-
stead, to throw it from him and
drown. Those who have rejected
the act because it did not give them
all they hoped for are in precisely
the same category. It may be that
the cause is allowed in these coun-
ties as the preparation for a move-
ment that will throw off altogether
Canada's slavery to liquor. The re-
verse will not carry dismay into the
prohibition ranks. The history of
agitation shows that the waves ad-
vance and recede somewhat after
every advance, but each fresh ad-
vance shows a gain until finally the
world is in the flood, and men look
backward only when as conquerors
they wonder why it took them so
many generations to achieve suc-
cess in so grand a cause. Forward
for Prohibition! The Power behind
it knows no failure. Success in His
own good time is awaiting earnest
efforts.—Montreal Witness.

Dr. King Chambers remarks:
"Alcohol really is the most ungen-
erous diet there is. It impoverishes
the blood, and there is no surer road
to that degeneration of muscular
fibre so much to be feared. Three
quarters of the chronic illnesses
which the medical man has to treat
are occasioned by this disease! In
heart disease, it is especially hurtful,
by quickening the beat, causing ca-
pillaries congestion and irregular cir-
culation, and thus, mechanically in-
ducing dilatation of the cavities."

The Florida Orange.

What language can justly sing the
praises of the Florida orange? It is the
richest, juiciest, sweetest, finest flavored
fruit on the market and is growing bet-
ter every year.

The old world orange cannot compare
with this golden globe of "cool, sweet,
sugary moisture." Messina oranges are
shipped to us over seas from Sicily and
sold at the rate of twenty for 25 cents
retail. The most inferior Florida or-
anges are sold sometimes—not often—as
low as sixteen for 25 cents. But the
Messina orange is soft, pulpy and dry.
You will know it by its deep orange skin.
The rind is sometimes half an inch thick.
It runs to rind apparently.

The Florida orange, on the other hand,
is thin skinned, like the true native Amer-
ican it is. The most popular variety is
the russet coated.

In America over 600,000,000 oranges
are consumed every year. That makes
ten apiece for every man, woman and
child in this country. They are not all
raised in this country, however, though
Florida ships annually 3,000,000 boxes.
Her orange crop pays to the railways
\$2,000,000 on freight alone. The cost of
gathering and packing the fruit is 5000-
6000. And a first class ten acre Florida
orange grove is worth \$200,000. Amer-
ican orange culture is going to be one of
our most flourishing industries.

The First Inauguration.

It required several days to journey
from Baltimore to New York when
Washington was president. He was in-
augurated at Federal hall, New York,
April 29, 1789. April 16 Washington set
out in his own carriage from Mount Ver-
non to travel to New York. He jour-
neyed on to Baltimore that day, rested
over night, and started to Philadelphia
next morning.

Not till noon of April 29 did he reach
Philadelphia. He slept at Philadelphia.
Trenton, N. J., was the next stopping
place. Thence he proceeded to Eliza-
bethtown. There he was taken on board
a barge rowed by thirteen river pilots.
In this stately way he crossed Kill von
Kull and New York bay.

The vice president, John Adams, was
inaugurated April 22. But there was no
place grand enough in which to inaugu-
rate the president. So the father of his
country waited quietly one week, till
the ornate carriages were affixed to the
old city hall, on the corner of Nassau
and Wall streets. The congress met
there.

The little senate was in a great quan-
dary. It numbered then only twenty-
two members. Should they sit or stand
before the president when he came?
Many were of opinion that to stand
smacked too much of royalty. Others
thought that to sit would not be respect-
ful. While they were arguing the time
for inauguration arrived. They were
formally presented to Washington. Then
all proceeded to the balcony of the old
hall. The president took the oath there,
in sight of the people, just as he now
takes it in the open air on the steps of
the east front of the Capitol.

A golden horseshoe nail, set with precious
stones, is twisted and shaped as a finger ring,
and may be classed as a genuine oddity.

A double pronged hairpin, of late pattern,
is formed of two interlocked shepherd crooks,
one of chased gold and the other of Roman.

Gold finger clasps, richly chased and set
with a ruby, a diamond and a turquoise, were
recently ordered for one of the "upper ten."

MARKET PRICES.

Wheat, No. 1, hard, is 75c.
Oats, 25c to 25c.
Barley, 30c to 40c.
Red, live weight, 4c per lb.
Beef, dressed, 7c "
Pork, dressed, 8c "
Mutton dressed, 12c "
Potatoes, 50c to 55c per bush.
Cabbages, 12c per lb.
Butter, 12c "
Eggs, 1 1/2c per dozen.
Chickens, 12c per lb.
Turkeys, 12c per lb.
Geese, 12c per lb.
B. C. Salmon, 18c per lb.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Fishermen and miners in Nova
Scotia, mechanics and farmers in
Ontario and Quebec, hunters and trap-
pers in the Territories, and gold miners
in British Columbia, use and praise
Hayward's Yellow Ointment, the greatest in-
ternal and external remedy for all
pain. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia,
sore throat, a cold croup, and is the re-
liance of thousands.



NOTICE

Is hereby given that all communication in
respect to matters affecting the Department
of Indian Affairs, should be addressed to
the Honorable E. D. Deneau as Superintendent
of Indian Affairs, and not as
Minister of the Interior, or to the under-
secretary. All officers of the Department
should address their official letters to the
undersigned.

L. YANROUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 11th May, 1889.

J. B. ROBINSON
Contractor, Builder,

ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive
Careful Attention.

J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith,

Carriage and Wagon Builder.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

All kinds of Job Work strictly attended
to. Flow shares made to order and
guaranteed to work. A large quantity of

IRON AND COAL

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.

Carriage springs, axles and thimble-shoes
for wagons.

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Insurance Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Hard & Soft Coal,
LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.

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Branch at Indian Head.

R. JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN

Agricultural Implements,

Barbed Wire,

Buggies, Buckboards,

WAGONS, ETC.

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Feed and Sale Stable

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INGERSOLL, ONT.

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ON THE LINE.

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Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE,

Crockery, Glassware, etc.

POST OFFICE STORE

THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE.

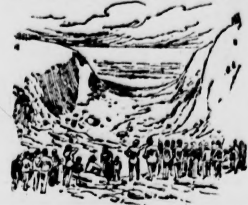
BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

—AUTHOR OF—
"REDDER GRASS," "ALICE KILBRETT—HIS ASSASSINATION EXPERIENCES," "THE BEE MAN OF ORN," "THE CHRISTIAN WORK," "THE LADY OF THE TOWER,"
"THE LATE MRS. NELL," "THE HUNDRETH MAN," "THE CAST-
AWAY OF MRS. LUCKS AND MRS. ALBINE,"
"THE DEBATES," ETC., ETC.

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(CONTINUED.)

When the officers of the garrison mounted the hill before them and sur-



AND THE SUN BEHIND INTO A GREAT HOLE.

veyed the place where their fort had been, there was not one of them who had sufficient command of himself to write a report of what had happened. They gazed at the late, staring flatness of the shore, and they looked at each other. This was not war. It was something supernatural, awful. They were not frightened, they were appalled. But the military discipline of their minds soon exerted its force, and a brief account of the terrible event was transmitted to the authorities, and Sergt. Kiley was sentenced to a month in the guard house.

No one approached the vicinity of the bluff where the fort had stood, for danger might not be over; but every possible point of observation within a safe distance was soon crowded with anxious and terrified observers. A feeling of awe was noticeable everywhere. If people could have had a tangible idea of what had occurred, it would have been different. If the sea had raged, if a vast body of water had been thrown into the air, if a dense cloud had been suddenly ejected from the surface of the earth, they might have formed some opinion about it. But the instantaneous disappearance of a great fortification with a little more appreciable accompaniment than the sudden top, as of a little hammer, upon thousands of window panes, was something which their intellects could not grasp. It was not to be expected that the ordinary mind could appreciate the difference between the action of an instantaneous motor when imbedded in rocks and earth, and its effect, when opposed by nothing, but stone walls, upon or near the surface of the earth.

Early the next morning the little fleet of the syndicate prepared to carry out its further orders. The waters of the lower bay were now entirely deserted, craft of every description having taken refuge in the upper part of the harbor men and above the city. Therefore as soon as it was light enough to make observations Repeller No. 1 did not hesitate to discharge a motor bomb into the harbor, a mile or more above where the first one had fallen. This was done in order to explode any torpedoes which might have been put into position since the discharge of the first bomb.

There were very few people in the city, and others who were at that hour out of doors, where they could see the great cloud of water rise toward the sky, and behold it descend like a mighty catnap upon the harbor and adjacent shores, but the quick, sharp shock which ran under the town made people spring from their beds, and although nothing was then to be seen, nearly everybody felt sure that the syndicate's forces had begun their day's work by exploding another mine.

A lighthouse, the occupants of which had been ordered to leave when the fort was evacuated, as they might be in danger in case of a bombardment, was so shaken by the explosion of this motor bomb that it fell in ruins on the rocks upon which it had stood.

The two crabs now took the steel net from its moorings and carried it up the harbor. This was rather difficult on account of the islands, rocks and canals, but the leading crab had on board a pilot acquainted with the waters. With the net hanging between them, the two side-merged vessels, one carefully following the other, reached a point about two miles below the city, where the net was anchored across the harbor. It did not reach from shore to shore, but in the course of the morning two other nets, designed for shallower waters, were brought from the repellers and anchored at each end of the main net, thus forming a line of complete protection against submarine torpedoes which might be sent down from the upper harbor.

Repeller No. 1 now steamed into the harbor, accompanied by Crab A, and anchored about a quarter of a mile west of the net. The other repeller, with her attendant crabs, cruised about the mouth of the harbor, within a smaller entrance to the port as well as the larger one, and thus maintaining an effective blockade. This was not a difficult duty, for since the news of the ex-

traordinary performances of the crabs had been spread abroad, no merchant vessel, large or small, cared to approach that port; and strict orders had been issued by the British admiralty that no vessel of the navy should, until further instructed, engage in combat with the peculiar craft of the syndicate. Until a plan of action had been determined upon, it was very desirable that English cruisers should not be exposed to useless injury and danger.

This being the state of affairs, a message was sent from the office of the syndicate across the border to the Dominion government, which stated that the seaport city which had been attacked by the forces of the syndicate now lay under the guns of its vessels, and in case of an overt act of war by Great Britain or Canada alone, such as the entrance of an armed force from British territory into the United States, or a capture of or attack upon an American vessel, naval or commercial, by a British man-of-war, or an attack upon an American port by British vessels, the city would be bombarded and destroyed.

This message, which was of course instantly transmitted to London, placed the British government in the apparent position of being held by the threat of the American War Syndicate. But if the British government or the people of England or Canada recognized this position at all it was merely as a temporary condition. In a short time the most powerful men-of-war of the royal navy, as well as a fleet of transports carrying troops, would reach the coast of North America, and then the condition of affairs would rapidly be changed. It was absurd to suppose that a few medium sized vessels, however heavily armored, or a few new fangled submarine machines, however destructive they might be, could withstand an armada of the largest and finest armored vessels in the world. A ship or two might be disabled, although this was unlikely, now that the new method of attack was understood; but it would soon be the ports of the United States, on both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, which would lie under the guns of an enemy.

But it was not in the power of their navy that the British government and the people of England and Canada placed their greatest trust, but in the incrimination of their petty foe to support its ridiculous assumptions. The claim that the city lay under the guns of the American syndicate was considered ridiculous, for few people believed that these vessels had any guns. Certainly there had been no evidence that any shots had been fired from them. In the opinion of reasonable people the destruction of the forts and the explosions in the harbor had been caused by mines—mines of a new and terrifying power—which were the work of traitors and confederates. The destruction of the lighthouse had stretched the same belief, for its fall was similar to that which would have been occasioned by a great explosion under its foundation.

But however terrifying and appalling had been the results of the explosion of these mines, it was not thought probable that there were any more of them. The explosions had taken place at exposed points distant from the city, and the most careful investigation failed to discover any present signs of mining operations.

This theory of mines worked by confederates was received throughout the civilized world, and was universally condemned. Even in the United States the feeling was so strong against this apparent alliance between the syndicate and British traitors that there was reason to believe that a popular pressure would be brought to bear upon the government sufficient to force it to break its connection with the nation.

The crabs were considered in addition to the steel net, a mine under the water, and a device for confederates, and were not worthy an enlightened notice.

The members of the syndicate found themselves in a most dangerous position, which they were placed by the incredulity regarding the motor bomb, and unless they could find some way to prove that they really were a motor bomb, the war would be ended on the plan proposed.

It was easy enough to convey the enemy of the terrible disaster, and the remnants were able to get away, but it was this was done by bombs, which could be sent to any place as well as others, was difficult indeed. They had attempted to prove this by means of that it was certain that a bomb should be produced in a certain form. Probably it was thought that the fort had been destroyed, but actually believed that a bomb had been laid.

It was very difficult to get a bomb to explode, and it was not until they had tried it, and had found that it

might be expected of it, was promptly forwarded to the syndicate by its agents, and it was thus enabled to see very plainly indeed that the effect it had desired to produce had not been produced. Unless the enemy could be made to understand that any fort or ships within ten miles of one of the syndicate's cannon could be instantaneously dissipated in the shape of fine dust, this war could not be carried on upon the principles adopted, and therefore might as well pass out of the hands of the syndicate.

Day by day and night by night the state of affairs was anxiously considered at the office of the syndicate in New York. A new and important undertaking was determined upon, and on the success of this the hopes of the syndicate now depended.

During the rapid and vigorous preparations which the syndicate were now making for their new venture, several events of interest occurred.

Two of the largest Atlantic mail steamers, carrying infantry and artillery troops, and conveyed by two swift and powerful men-of-war, arrived off the coast of Canada, considerably to the north of the blockaded city. The departure and probable time of arrival of the vessels had been telegraphed to the syndicate, through one of the continental cables; and a repeller with two crabs had been for some days waiting for them. The English vessels had taken a high northern course, hoping they might enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence without subjecting themselves to injury from the enemy's crabs, it not being considered probable that there were enough of these vessels to patrol the entire coast. But although the crabs were few in number, the syndicate was able to place them where they would be of most use, and when the English vessels arrived off the northern entrance to the gulf, they found their enemies there.

However strong might be the incredulity of the enemy regarding the powers of a repeller to bombard a city, the syndicate felt sure there would be no present invasion of the United States from Canada, but it wished to convince the British government that troops and munitions of war could not be safely transported across the Atlantic. On the other hand, the syndicate very much objected to undertaking the imprisonment and sustenance of a large body of soldiers. Orders were therefore given to the officer in charge of the repeller not to molest the two transports, but to remove the rudders and extract the screws of the two war vessels, leaving them to be towed into port by the troop ships.

When the command of the repeller came to this decision, his ship was well abreast of Cape Henlopen, and he therefore proceeded directly out to sea. There was a little fear in his mind that the English cruiser, which was now bearing to the southeast, might sail off and get away from him. The Stockbridge was detained by the arrival of a dispatch from the commander of the crabs from the naval department. But as this message related only to the measurements of a certain deck gun, her commander intended as soon as an answer could be sent off, to sail out and give battle to the British vessel.

Every soul on board the Lenox was with a fiercer ardor. The ship was already in good fighting trim, but every possible preparation was made for a contest which should show their country and the world what American sailors were made of. The Lenox had not proceeded more than a mile out to sea when she perceived Repeller No. 1 coming toward her from seaward, and in a direction which indicated that it intended to run across her course. The Lenox, however, went straight on, and in a short time the two vessels were quite near each other. Upon the deck of the repeller now appeared the director in charge, who, with a speaking trumpet, hailed the Lenox and requested her to stop, as he had something to communicate. The commander of the Lenox, through his trumpet, answered that he wanted no communications, and advised the other vessel to keep out of his way.

The Lenox now put on a greater head of steam, and as she was in any case a much faster vessel than the repeller, she rapidly increased the distance between herself and the syndicate vessel, so that in a few moments landing was impossible. Quick signals now shot up in jets of black smoke from the repeller, and in a very short time afterward the speed of the Lenox slackened so much that the repeller was able to come up with her.

When the two vessels were almost abreast, and at a safe halting distance apart, another signal went up from the repeller, and then both vessels almost ceased to move through the water, although the engines of the Lenox were working at high speed, with her propeller blades stirring up a whirlpool at her stern. For a minute or two the officers of the Lenox could not comprehend what had happened. It was first supposed that the smoke from the engines had been slackened, but almost at the same moment it was found that this was not the case, the discovery was made that the crab accompanying the repeller had laid hold of the stern post of the Lenox, and with all the strength of her powerful engine was holding her back.

Now burst forth in the Lenox a storm of frenzied rage, such as was never perhaps upon any vessel since vessels were first built. From the commander to the stokers every heart was filled with fury at the insult which was put upon them. The commander roared through his trumpet that if that infernal machine were not immediately loosed from his ship he would sink her and then the repeller.

To these remarks the director of the syndicate's vessels paid no attention, but proceeded to state as briefly and forcibly as possible that the Lenox had been detained in order that he might have an opportunity of speaking with her commander, and of informing him that his

was very difficult now to find upon the Atlantic ocean a vessel sailing under the American flag. As far as possible these had taken refuge in their own ports or in those of neutral countries.

At the mouth of Delaware bay, behind the great breakwater, was now collected a number of coastwise sailing vessels and steamers of various classes and sizes; and for the protection of these maritime refugees two vessels of the United States navy were stationed at this point. These were the Lenox and Stockbridge, two of the finest cruisers in the service, and commanded by two of the most restless and bravest officers of the American navy.

The appearance early on a summer morning of a large British cruiser off the mouth of the harbor filled those two commanders with uncontrollable belligerency. That in time of war a vessel of this class should be allowed to undisturbed, to sail up and down before an American harbor, while an American vessel filled with brave American sailors lay inside like a cowed dog, was a thought which goaded the soul of each of these commanders. There was a certain rivalry between the two ships, and considering the insult offered by the flaunting red cross in the offing, and the humiliating restrictions imposed by the naval department, each commander thought only of his own ship, and not at all of the other.

It was almost at the same time that the commanders of the two ships separately came to the conclusion that the proper way to protect the fleet behind the breakwater was for his vessel to boldly steam out to sea and attack the British cruiser. If this vessel carried a long range gun, what was to hinder her from suddenly running in closer and sending a few shells into the midst of the defenseless merchantmen? In fact, to go out and fight her was the only way to protect the lives and property in the harbor.

It was true that one of those beastly repellers was sneaking about off the cape, accompanied, probably, by an under water long boat. But as neither of these had done anything or seemed likely to do anything, the British cruiser should be attacked without loss of time.

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action in coming out of the harbor for the purpose of attacking a British vessel, was in direct violation of the contract between the United States and the syndicate having charge of the war, and that such action could not be allowed.

The commander of the Lenox paid no more attention to these words than the syndicate's director had given to those he had spoken, but immediately commenced a violent attack upon the crab. It was impossible to bring any of the large guns to bear upon her, for she was almost under the stern of the Lenox, but every means of offense which infuriated ingenuity could suggest was used against it. Machine guns were trained to fire almost perpendicularly, and shot after shot was poured upon that portion of its glistening back which appeared above the water.

But as these projectiles seemed to have no effect upon the solid back of Crab B, two great anvils were hoisted on the end of the sparker boom and dropped one after the other upon it. The shocks were tremendous, but the internal construction of the crabs provided, by means of upright beams, against injury from attacks of this kind, and the great masses of iron slid off into the sea without doing any damage.

Finding it impossible to make any impression upon the mailed monster at his stern, the commander of the Lenox hailed the director of the repeller, and swore to him through his trumpet that if he did not immediately order the Lenox to be set free, her heaviest guns should be brought to bear upon his floating counting house, and that it should be sunk if it took all day to do it.

It would have been a grim satisfaction to the commander of the Lenox to sink Repeller No. 6, for he knew the vessel when she had belonged to the United States navy. Before she had been bought by the syndicate, and fitted out with firing armor, he had made two long cruises in her, and he bitterly hated her, from her keel up.

The director of the repeller agreed to release the Lenox the instant her commander would consent to return to port. No answer was made to this proposition, but a dynamite gun on the Lenox was brought to bear upon the syndicate's vessel. Desiring to avoid any complications which might ensue from actions of this sort, the repeller steamed ahead, while the director signaled Crab II to move the stern of the Lenox to the windward, being, being quickly done, the gun of the latter bore upon the distant coast.

It was now very plain to the syndicate director that his words could have no effect upon the commander of the Lenox, and he therefore signaled Crab II to tow the United States vessel into port. When the commander of the Lenox saw that his vessel was beginning to move backward he gave instant orders to put on all steam. But this was found to be useless, for when the dynamite gun was aimed to be fired, the engines had been ordered stopped, and the moment that the propeller blades ceased moving the nippers of the crab had been released from their hold upon the stern post, and the propeller blades of the Lenox were gently but firmly seized in a grasp which included the rudder. It was therefore impossible for the commander of the vessel to reverse the propeller, and, unfortunately, the Lenox was towed, stern foremost, to the breakwater.

The news of this incident created the wildest indignation in the United States navy, and throughout the country the condemnation of what was considered the insulting action of the syndicate was general. In foreign countries the affair was the subject of a good deal of comment, but it was also the occasion of much serious consideration, for it proved that one of the syndicate's submerged vessels could, without firing a gun, and without fear of injury to itself, capture a man-of-war and tow it whither it pleased.

The authorities at Washington took instant action on the affair, and as it was quite evident that the contract, between the United States and the syndicate had been violated by the Lenox, the commander of that vessel was reprimanded by the secretary of the navy, and enjoined that there should be no repetitions of his offenses. But as the commander of the Lenox knew that the secretary of the navy was as angry as he was at what had happened, he did not feel his reprimand to be in any way a disgrace.

It may be stated that the Stockbridge, which had steamed for the open sea as soon as the business which had detained her was completed, did not go outside the cape. When her officers perceived with their glasses that the Lenox was returning to port, stern foremost, they opined what had happened, and, desiring that their ship should do all her sailing in the natural way, the Stockbridge was put about and stemmed bow foremost, to her anchorage behind the breakwater, the commander thanking his stars that for once the Lenox had got ahead of him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Testless Wait.

Remember of country tavern—Madame, I am in great haste and very hungry. Can you get me a couple of fried eggs? Landlady—Yes, sir. Remember after long waitings—It's gone some time I ordered those eggs, madame. Landlady—But those eggs, go out to the barn and see what's up—Harper's Bazar.

That Was Not His Profession.

Mr. Van Stano—Your friend who has just left me a note asking a prescription, Mr. Watson is a doctor, and he says one of the finest in the city—Harper's Bazar.

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